~~N,N-diphenylaminoboryliden-bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium~~ N,N-diphenylaminoborylidene-bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium dichloride ,

~~N,N-dinaphthylaminoboryliden-bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium~~ N,N-dinaphthylaminoborylidene-bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium dichloride,

~~N,N-dimethylaminoboryliden-bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium~~ N,N-dimethylaminoborylidene-bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium dichloride and

~~N-methyl-N-phenylaminoboryliden-bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium~~ N-methyl-N-phenylaminoborylidene-bis(cyclopentadienyl)zirconium dichloride.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 100-110 (page 100, line ~~19~~ 18 through page 110, line 1-21), as follows:

Examples of the transition metal compounds represented by the formula (11a) include

rac-dimethylsilylene-bis[1-(2-methyl-4-phenylindenyl)]zirconium dichloride,

rac-dimethylsilylene-bis[1-(2-methyl-4-(α-naphthyl)indenyl)]zirconium dichloride,

rac-dimethylsilylene-bis[1-(2-methyl-4-(β-naphthyl)indenyl)]zirconium dichloride,

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Please amend the paragraph on bridging pages 167-168 (page 167, lines 15-25, page 168, lines 1-4) as follows:

The ion-exchange layered compound may be a layered compound in which the exchangeable ions between layers have been exchanged with other large and bulky ions utilizing ion exchange properties to enlarge the distance between the layers. The bulky ion plays a pillar-like ~~roll~~ role to support the layer structure and is generally called a "pillar". Introduction of other substances between layers of a layered compound is called "intercalation". Examples of the guest compounds to be intercalated include cationic inorganic compounds, such as $TiCl_4$ and $ZrCl_4$; metallic alkoxides, such as $Ti(OR)_4$, $Zr(OR)_4$, $PO(OR)_3$ and $B(OR)_3$ (R is a hydrocarbon group or the like); and metallic hydroxide ions, such as $[Al_{13}O_4(OH)_{24}]^{7+}$, $[Zr_4(OH)_{14}]^{2+}$ and $[Fe_3O(OCOCH_3)_6]^{+}$. The compounds mentioned above may be used singly or in combination of two or more kinds.

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Please amend the paragraph on bridging pages 171-~~182~~ 183 (page 171, 22-25, page 183-~~189~~ 17) as follows:

Examples of the polar group-containing monomers include:

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Amend the paragraph starting in line 2 on page 40 as indicated:

A $^{13}$C-NMR spectrum of the polar group-containing olefin copolymer is measured by the use of, for example, a Japan Electron Optics Laboratory JEOL-GX270 NMR measuring device. The measurement is made using a mixed solution of hexachlorobutadiene/d6-benzene (2/1, by volume) having a sample concentration of 5 weight % under the conditions of 67.8 MHz, 25°C and d6-benzene as a standard (128 ppm). The $^{13}$C-NMR spectrum measured is analyzed in accordance with the proposals by Lindemann Adams (Analysis Chemistry 43, p. 1245 (1971)) and J.C. Randall (Review Macromolecular Chemistry Physics, C29, 201 (1989)) to determine the (Tαβ/Tαα ~~(Tαα+Tαβ)~~) intensity ratio.

Amend the paragraph starting in line 16 on page 86 as indicated:

The intensity ratio (Tαβ/Tαα ~~(Tαα+Tαβ)~~) of Tαβ to Tαα[[+Tαβ]] in the $^{13}$C-NMR spectrum of the polar group-containing olefin copolymer is not more than 1.0, preferably not more than 0.8, more preferably not more than 0.5.